W Sutton

CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor.

Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor.

Entrance in Congress Square.

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STON CULTIVATOR.

d Saturday Mornings, by Otis Brewer, o. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

s, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed hs 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year will be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- agents or others, varying from these, must not ded.

subscribers wish their papers stopped they fy me to that effect and at the time their sub- expires. Every subscriber will be held re- for the payment of his paper so long as it is him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other erever he may have ordered it until I am le- fied to the contrary.

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ICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CONCORD.

is the half shire town of the Coun- Middlesex and is situated near the of the County. Concord is one of ient towns, having been purchased Indians as early as 1635, only five after Boston was settled, and de- s name from the peaceable manner ch it was acquired—the Indians aid in hatchets, hoes, knives, cot- h, chintz, and wampanpeague— e husband of the squaw sachem, cowet, received a suit of cotton hat, a white linen band, shoes, ings, and a great coat to boot.

ord lies very level and low and no hills of consequence except ett in the northwest part. The various, in some parts quite too dy for cultivation, but there are large of low, plain land, near the centre are admirably adapted to grass.— low lands are easily ploughed, not a rock in them, and are there- sily brought to bear large burthens h grass—but as these lands were wet the owners have much neg- large tracts and suffered them to out yielding much, under a mis- idea that if they put in the plough must at the same time plant; and found it more profitable to plant lands.

the farmers of Concord are now ng these low flats fast into English and hundreds of acres may be sily made to produce two tons to e. More may be obtained when dinary expense for manure is in- but it is never advisable to try to ore until the whole farm has had one dressing.

A. Moore has been engaged for years in bringing some of this low to English grass, and he has in stances obtained four tons of good m an acre. His method has been on gravel and cover up the origi- , then put on his compost manure, n, and sow his grass seed. The ich he has treated in this way was and tough for the plough, having dance of the cranberry vine inter-

On some of his land which lay a gher he has raised about ninety of corn to the acre. We one day pt. Moore's men raking cranber- a part of this meadow and he gave stint to rake *forty bushels* that day! have been assured by some of the of our society that sixty bushels y have been raked by one man.— e banks of the river which runs this town there is an abundance ser grass that answers a good pur- r stock and though the water some- estroys a part, the owners general- a good supply. Some of these flat ear the middle of this town still lie hed except by cattle that feed on summer and get a very poor liv- ch lands not making half so rich s as those that lie higher. When s by these flats we almost ache to plough into them and bring them to ion. In a few years—when the *actually see* what may be done with y looking on their neighbor's fields have hopes that every acre will s capability for grass.

inducement should press on the s of Concord to cultivate these low lands in addition to the profits arising from the culture—there are some stagnant pools that may be readily drained or filled up—but they now render the air unwholesome at certain seasons of the year and ought not to be suffered to remain so.—The Assabeth river unites with the Concord near the centre and considerably increases its stream but there are no mill privileges here, as the country is too flat for falls.

MANUFACTURES.

There is one cotton factory in town—a lead pipe factory—a carriage factory and a lead pencil factory. Satinet, flannel, boots, shoes, hats, ploughs, chairs and cabinet ware are also here made—the whole value, exclusive of cotton goods, in 1837, amounted to $156,012. Population 2,023.

HISTORY.

Concord is said to be the first interior town that was settled in Massachusetts. Its Indian name was Musketaquid—its original limits six miles square. According to Johnson, an early writer of the town of Woburn, the first settlers of Concord endured great hardships—they found it very troublesome travelling among the briars and thorns and thickets; at length they "at end of this meete with a scorching plaine; yet not so plaine but that the ragged bushes scratch their legs fouly, even to wearing their stockings to their bare skin in two or three hours." He says, "In time of summer the sun casts such a reflecting heat from the sweete ferne, whose scent is very strong that some herewith have been very nere fainting, although very able bodies to undergoe much travel." - - - - - "After some dayes spent in search, toyling in the daytime as formerly said, like true Jacob, they rest them on the rocks where the night takes them. Their short repast is some small pittance of bread, *if it hold out*, but as for drinke they have plenty, the countrey being well watered in all places that are yet found out." He says the first explorers lay in the open air while the watery clouds would pour down on them all night; and when they find out a place of abode, "they burrow themselves in the earth for their first shelter under some hill side; making a smoky fire against the earth at the highest side. And thus these poore servants of Christ provide shelter for themselves, their wives, and little ones, keeping off the showers from their lodgings." He says they were forced to cut their bread very thin for a long season; "but the Lord is pleased to provide for them great store of fish in the spring time, and especially alewives, about the bignesse of a herring."

We think but little at the present day of the hardships which the first settlers of a country must necessarily endure—no shelter equal to what our pigs now enjoy for a whole year! One inducement to select this place was they found some easy tillage lands; and here was a good easy *sand*-bank, the key to which was a wooden shovel, and here it is said they burrowed for the first winter, digging into the sandy hill and throwing over the top of the pits brush, &c. Another inducement was the fish of the river—in this following the footsteps of the Indians who always sought out the best fishing grounds for encampment: yet Concord was first settled by many men of acknowledged wealth, talents, and education, in their native country; and several were of noble families.

In the Indian wars Concord suffered in common with all the colonists, and she took an active part in the war against king Philip in 1675-6, and in April of the latter year ten or twelve of her citizens were killed in the attack made by the Indians on the neighboring town of Sudbury—just 99 years before the mother country sent out a troop to destroy some stores of flour, &c. at Concord. The General Court frequently held its sessions at Concord, and in 1774 the Provincial Congress selected it for the place of their meeting. Considerable quantities of provisions had also been stored here, and this was the principal inducement of General Gage to make his first sally in this quarter.

Concord will be ever remembered as the place where the first effectual resistance was made against British encroachment. The people here at this time were in a situation of great delicacy—the cause of the country depended in some degree on their prudence. They seized their arms but they were resolved to act *purely on the defensive*. No life, to their knowledge, had yet been sacrificed on either side, and they seemed fully aware of the importance of letting the whole country see that they were loth to engage in the contest until it became apparent they must do it or quietly sit and see their property burnt before their eyes.

When the contest had once begun—when the enemy had set their fires and had commenced taking the lives of the citizens, nobody of consequence hesitated how to act. Lexington had been in the same delicate situation as Concord; but now there was but one course for Lexington, for Concord, and for the whole country; and "Death or Victory" was the universal cry. The British entered the town at about seven in the morning and it was nearly eleven before the two citizens of Acton, Capt. Isaac Davis and Abner Hosmer, were killed by a volley from the British at the bridge.

About this time the citizens from the neighboring towns had flocked in in such numbers that the British, who numbered but eight hundred began to be alarmed, and thought of returning to Boston. On their way they were more annoyed than they had expected to be from what they saw in the morning of the unwillingness of the inhabitants to shed blood,—but that nation has learned, on more than one occasion, that when the Americans once get fully engaged, *they can fight as well as any body*.

As the British retreated towards Lexington the citizens pursued them, each one fighting in his own way and taking advantage of all such screens as most readily presented. Many citizens lay in wait behind the walls for the retreating troops, calculating on security while they might take the deadly aim; when lo! *the flank guards* of the wily veterans would surprize them in their hiding places and give the first fire! At Lexington the troops met a reinforcement of eleven hundred more, sent out from Boston, with two pieces of cannon, which arrived at two o'clock, P. M., and with the aid of these the retreat to Boston was effected.

The British lost 73 killed, 172 wounded, and 26 missing—many had been completely overcome with fatigue, having marched that day 36 miles without a bite of lunch—unless they took it without leave—as the citizens had already done their baggage. The Americans had 49 killed, 36 wounded, and 5 missing. Capt. Charles Miles, Capt. Nathan Barrett, Jonas Brown, and Abel Prescott, Jr. of Concord, were of the wounded. Major Buttrick was the first who gave orders, at the north bridge, to return the fire of the British as soon as their volley had killed the Acton men.

Joseph Hosmer acted as Adjutant in first forming the soldiers as they arrived on the square, and Col. Barrett was active at the same time in giving orders. Rev. William Emerson, the clergyman, animated the troops; "Let us stand our ground," said he, "if we die let us die here." The present residence of Col. Daniel Shattuck was built in part during the war and was used as a place of deposite for stores.—Some humorous stories are told of the shifts that were made to save the flour, &c. from destruction. One honest farmer had allowed some public stores to be placed in his corn barn, and when the British entered it they demanded to know which was public, and which was private property? It was all public but one barrel which stood on the left side; waving his hand over this and towards all the goods on that side, he most solemnly declared, "*this* is all my property—that on the right belongs to the public." He looked so honest the strangers left him all that lay on the left side.

Concord is a handsome village of 80 houses—two meeting-houses—a bank, and a court-house. Here are two printing presses in operation, one pressing on the Whig side, and the other on the Democratic—and they often squeeze the truth so close as to change entirely its complexion.

The Rev. Dr. Ripley, now eighty-five years old, is still the senior pastor of the first church, having officiated here for more than fifty years. The Rev. B. Frost is his associate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH HAY ON MEADOWS.

Framingham, July 27, 1840.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Dear Sir,—I have been looking at the beautiful English grass on your meadow, now under the care of the tenant Mr. Windsor Hemenway. I have no doubt he cuts at the rate of two tons to the acre on it, and the grass is purely English, with as little intermixture of foul matter as I have ever noticed. I have known this meadow for many years and it has never before yielded any thing but coarse meadow grass—I have meadows of the same kind, and if I could convert them into as good English as yours produces without too much expense, I should like to try a piece. I shall not probably see you before it may be too late—will you be good enough to let me, as well as others, know your process and the whole expense of it. We are unused to converting meadows in this manner, and should like to have you quite particular in regard to the cost.

Yours, A TOWNSMAN.

The meadow of which our townsman speaks is part of a six acre lot over which the water from the mill pond often flowed when there was any to be spared. By turning all this water to one side of this meadow, and increasing the grass on that side,—and by digging a ditch through the part away from which this water was turned, it became so dry that we could go on it with a cart and oxen without difficulty.

In 1838 we suffered the crop of meadow grass which grew on a part of this to stand until the fore part of September, with a view to bury the grass underneath the loam, and thus while we could more effectually kill the whole original growth we saved the labor of carting on a large quantity of loam to effect our object, and we converted all this standing coarse grass directly into manure.

Along side of the edge of this meadow is a high bank of sandy loam. We had calculated to carry our covering from this which was quite handy—but having enough already ploughed up by the road-side, though farther off, we took that first. It was no richer than loam that can be found in abundance any where by the wall side. Mr. A. Shaw was the only man we had at that time. With a yoke of oxen and a cart he undertook to cover a part of this meadow with the loam—he carried it from 20 to 30 rods, and such was his success in covering up completely the old meadow grass that he said he alone could cover up a fourth of an acre of it in a day.

We have not the least doubt of it, and are satisfied that any full grown laborer would easily cover one acre in a week, quite as deep as we could desire. Others can judge as well as we what a week's labor in September of man and oxen, or of man and horse, is worth. We count it two dollars per day, and we think we set it higher than the averege rate. We must not count a day's labor of a horse or of oxen on a farm as we should on the road—labor on the farm is not half so wearing, and cattle will endure much longer.

Twelve dollars, then, will completely cover an acre of coarse meadow,—quite uneven at bottom by means of hassocks—and prepare it for the reception of such manures as are at command—provided we have a bank, within twenty rods, to cart from. Some farmers have carted on gravel and buried the natural soil five inches deep. There is no need of this; indeed we would not permit it on our own meadows, for we shall want, in time, to plough and bring up the muck of the meadow to the surface and mingle it with the loam, or gravel, and with any new matter we may choose to carry on.

On to a half acre of this land we carried, after the loam was levelled, about six loads of compost manure—spread it even—sowed half a peck of herdsgrass, and half a bushel of red top seed—then covered it with a brush harrow; for we feared an iron one might rake up the coarse grass which had been buried. A little clover seed was thrown on in the winter, and this served to keep out weeds, but was not tall enough to be cut with the herdsgrass, &c. the first season. Mr. E. Dearth mowed this piece of ground in 1839 and cut a good swath, but not so large a one as was cut this season. Last summer and fall cattle and horses fed this lot very close—more so than any part of the farm.

We are inclined to think we saved one half the labor of covering this meadow *by not cutting the coarse grass*. We seem to have completely killed it, and this can not be so easily done after mowing it; as the stubbs will peep through and grow rank among the new loam. We ought to make mention of the meadow mud which was thrown out of the ditch. This was mixed, as well as we conveniently could, with the loam, and helped to cover the old grass.

Now the standing grass on this half acre will bring enough to cover the whole expense, not only of carting on the loam, but of seeding and paying for the manure! And this does not arise from any extra price of hay, for if we go back 30 years we find that hay in Framingham has averaged, at some time in the year, fifteen dollars to the ton. And an acre of land that will annually produce one ton gives an income of fifteen dollars,—deduct three dollars for getting the hay, and twelve remain—and the fall feed is not counted.

We would remind our readers that lands thus prepared may at very small expense be made to produce from one to two tons to the acre, annually—for when the wild grass has crept in, as it is apt to do in time, we have only to take a good plough and turn it underneath as a fresh supply of manure for a new crop—then a very small top dressing will keep such land in heart for a long time. And in dry seasons particularly, when hay always bears a high price, we are much more certain of a good harvest than we are from higher grounds. [Ed.

Bad Practice of Farmers. *By President Madison.*—1. That of cultivating land either naturally poor, or impoverished by cultivation. He attributes this to the effect of "habit," continued after the reason for it had ceased to exist. Whilst there was an abundance of fresh and fertile soil, it was the interest of the cultivator to spread his labor over as great a surface as he could. Land being cheap and labor dear, and the land co-operating powerfully with the labor, it was profitable to draw as much as possible from the land. Labor is now comparatively cheaper and land dearer. Where labor has risen in price fourfold, land has risen tenfold at least.

2. The evil of pressing too hard on the land, has also been much increased by the bad mode of ploughing it. Shallow ploughing, and ploughing up and down hilly land, have, by exposing the loosened soil to be carried off by rains, hastened more than any thing else the waste of its fertility.

3. The neglect of manure is another error. It is traced to the same cause with excessive cropping. In the early stages of cultivation in this country, it was more convenient and more profitable to bring new land into cultivation, than to improve old land. The failure of new land has long called for the improvement of old land; but habit has kept us deaf to the call.

4. Among the best means of aiding the productiveness of the soil is irrigation—a resource which abounds in this to a much greater extent than in any other country.

5. Mr. Madison conceives it a gross error that horses should be used instead of oxen, and his reasoning is pretty conclusive in favor of the ox.

6. Too many neat cattle are kept. As a farm should not be cultivated beyond the point at which it can be kept in good heart, so the stock of cattle should not be kept in greater number than the resources of food can keep in good plight. If a poor farm is unprofitable, so are poor cattle.

7. Of all the errors in our rural economy, none perhaps is so much to be regretted, because none so difficult to be repaired, as the injudicious and excessive destruction of firewood. It seems never to have occurred that the fund was not inexhaustible, and that a crop of trees could not be raised as quick as one of wheat or corn.

[From the Farmers' Cabinet.]

PLOUGHS AND PLOUGHING.

Sir,—I observe in the last number of the Cabinet, a list of premiums for crops, and am given to understand that there is to be a show of cattle, horses, crops, &c. in the autumn.

Now, I would take the liberty of hinting to the committee on premiums, the extreme interest which would be felt, just at this time of agricultural improvement, if a sum could be devoted to the encouragement of *ploughs and ploughing*. The almost numberless varieties of the "very best ploughs" seem to call for the public test of experiment to place their merits in a proper point of view, so that practical men may have an opportunity to judge, by *sight* and *feeling*, which is most deserving the public approbation; and thus too, would be given an opportunity to show the vast difference which there is between good and bad ploughing—a business of more importance than almost any one can imagine—for to this first of operations is to be attributed, I have no doubt, much of the uncertainty and discrepancy which we observe in the accounts of the management of crops, even from the commencement of their cultivation. I dare say we have good ploughmen among us, but I have an idea that in this operation we are more deficient than in any other of our field labors; and should the committee think proper to offer a premium for the best ploughing, I would suggest the propriety of confining it to the *quality*, and not to the *quantity*, of work completed within a given time. In other countries it may be well to encourage the quick step, but here, I am mistaken if almost all our labors in the field are not too hastily performed, little regard being paid to the *manner*, if it be only done quickly; but in none of our operations is such haste to be depreciated as in that of ploughing—the foundation of all good and all bad husbandry.

I am led to the subject at this time by seeing in the papers that the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, or rather a committee appointed by them, intend to report on the merits of Prouty's plough, which has, I believe, been tried and approved by them. Now, there is a plough known by the name of Ruggles, and sold at the Store No. 393 in Market Street Philadelphia, which is so like the one known as Prouty's, and is spoken of so highly by the maker and vender, that I think it would be well if their merits could be tested, side by side, by actual experiment, that so a correct estimate might be formed, under the sanction of the Agricultural Society, for the satisfaction of the agricultural community. I observe that the peculiar feature of both these ploughs is precisely the same—known by the term *centre draft;* and it would be curious to ascertain whether the patent right of one has not been infringed by the other. I understand the inventors of both desire nothing more than a fair opportunity to judge by experiment the real merits of their inventions. Other ploughs there are, claiming the title of *the best*, and the committee would have it in their power to add much to the interest of the day of exhibition, and confer an obligation on their numerous agricultural friends, by granting premiums for ploughs and ploughing.

J. E. C.

Moisture in Plants. The quantity of simple moisture, or rather of pure water, which some plants raise from the earth, is uncommonly great. This is beautifully exemplified in the organization of some creeping plants, in which the moisture is frequently conveyed the distance of forty, or fifty, or a hundred yards, before it reaches the leaves or fruits, or perhaps the assimilating organs of the vegetable. I have seen a plant of this sort, that had been accidentally cut across, continue to pour out pure limpid and tasteless water, in such a quanity as to fill a wine glass in about half an hour. [Finlayson's Mission to Siam.

To Preserve Cherries. Take large ripe morella cherries; weigh them, and to each pound allow a pound of loaf sugar. Stone the cherries, (opening them with a sharp quill,) and save the juice that comes from them in the process. As you stone them, throw them into a large pan or tureen, and strew about half the sugar over them, and let them lie in it an hour or two after they are all stoned. Then put them into a preserving kettle with the remainder of the sugar, and boil and skim them till the fruit is clear and the syrup thick.

Cherry Jam. To each pound of cherries allow three quarters of a pound of the best brown sugar. Stone them, and as you do so throw the sugar gradually into the pan with them. Cover them and let them set all night. Next day, boil them slowly till the cherries and sugar form a thick smooth mass. Put it up in queen's-ware jars.

Much sickness is said to prevail all along the Tennessee river. Many farmers had deserted their farms and gone to the mountains, and the crops in the river bottoms were 'drowned out.'

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1840.

For Terms—See First Page.

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

Subscribers who wish to remit cash to the Proprietor of this paper, can do it cheaply through the Post Office. Nothing more than newspaper postage would probably be charged. If a collector is sent out, they must see the necessity of an increased charge to pay the expense.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: Concord.—English hay on Meadows.—Bad practice of Farmers, by President Madison.—Ploughs and Ploughing.—Moisture in plants.—To preserve Cherries.—Cherry Jam.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: Poetry.—Bathing.—Banks of Circulation.—Whiskerology.—The Sub-Treasury Law.—Case of a Hypochondriac.—Letters from Europe.—Distress in Ireland. Steam Navigation, &c.

DANGERS OF INNOVATION.

We have already taken some notice of the doctrines announced by the Rev. Mr. Brownson, in his review—particularly that relating to the robbing of the heirs of every man of what we now consider their legal inheritance.

It is quite true that in a state of nature all things on earth were common and that one had as good a right as another to any thing he might find on the earth. But it is not probable that this state of things long existed, and mankind soon found the advantages of seperate, exclusive property, and agreed to protect each individual in what the rules or laws of their society might declare to be his.

When the first occupant or owner deceased and left the goods he had appropriated to himself it was quite natural that those who lived with him—who took care of him in his last sickness—or who were in any way related to him—should be considered as better entitled to the goods which he left, whether or not the deceased in his lifetime, expressed any wish to that effect. And hence probably originated the notions of inheritance. They were founded both in convenience and in justice. They prevented a scrambling for the abandoned goods by a thousand claimants, and they favored the equitable demands of those who had administered the last comforts to the former proprietor.

We have then given the probable origin of the laws of inheritance—laws which have for ages without number prevailed in all extended societies;—and these laws, if we understand Mr. Brownson must be wholly abrogated before the poor can completely regain their rights; and the great question arises whether such laws have, on the whole, been productive of more evil than good. In arguing this case we think we can safely assert that the burthen of proof lies on Mr. Brownson who would introduce rules which we have never seen in operation. "All property of deceased people must go into common stock to be distributed anew to the public officers!!" On this point our first impressions are that public officers, in this country, have not proved themselves such guardians of the public funds as to entitle them to a preference over the most heedless heirs. But we will suppose that officers might be obtained who would not run away with the property—we will go so far as to suppose they would make a new distribution with the utmost fairness—we then have a large fund to be dealt out to those who cannot, or to those who will not, maintain themselves.

This fund is formed by robbing families of what they now consider their lawful inheritance—and they are to be turned out to go and earn more to increase, at their decease, the common fund. But what inducement have they to make any exertion? The State has a common fund for their support and they ought not to be backward in putting in their claim so long as it is known whence the fund came.

It is said if they will go and acquire more the State will protect them in their rights for life—they shall have a life estate in all their acquisitions! But why a life estate? Why not divide oftener?—Why would Mr Brownson consent that a lucky speculator should keep his heaps of gold during a long life while hosts of mendicants obtain a bare subsistence? Mr. B. might consent to this but would a hungry community consent? When the people had become used to sharing largely in estates acquired by others, would they not be easily persuaded that a long life was quite too long for a large estate to be enjoyed by one person?

We hear much complaint already of the life tenure of the office of a judge—some are for reducing it to a seven years tenure, and some think one year is long enough. Could we wonder then if many should complain of Mr. Brownson's law of life tenure of property? Mr. B. should consider that all men are not philosophers as he is—that when he had led the multitude to taste the sweets of others' acquisitions, it might be exceeding hard to check their appetites—and particularly should he bear in mind that they have as good a right to demand an annual division of property, as he has that it shall be divided at the end of a longer term.

In England estates descend to the oldest son. In this country they are distributed among all the children. This is an improvement upon their system, and tends to prevent the accumulation of overgrown estates in one individual without diminishing the inducements which every one has to acquire property. Instead of checking all exertion to acquire, it creates a necessity among the heirs to make farther acquisitions. Mr. Brownson's *improvements* would operate the reverse of this—they would diminish all inducements to acquire; and a commonwealth formed upon his plan would in time find it would have but little to distribute.

GRATIFYING SIGHT.

While on board the Britannia, before she sailed, we were much pleased to see "The Bangor" approach, with deck full of ladies and gentlemen, the band on board playing "God save the Queen." Just upon coming abreast she fired a salute which, as no gun was in place, was answered by the bell of the Britannia. At the masts of each the banner of England was flying in proud amity with the Stripes and Stars of America. Immediately after passing, the band struck up "Yankee Doodle" to the delight of all who witnessed the spirit of kindly feeling which prevailed.

THE ROGUE CAUGHT. We understand that the scoundrel who pretends to be an authorized agent of several proprietors of papers in this city, and who calls his name Roberts, has been caught in the town of Webster—that he produced to the magistrate a *forged power* to act as agent of the Publisher of the Times and swore to it—thus exposing himself to the charges of Forgery and of Perjury in addition to that of Swindling, or obtaining money under false pretences!

These impostors have become rather too numerous and the public must beware.

Since writing the above we see by the Times that Roberts, for want of bail to the amount of $2000, has been committed to the Worcester jail to await his trial in the Common Pleas.

A SHE-DEVIL. Galignani's (Paris) Messenger gives an account of a murder committed by a Madame C. on her three sons, by first putting them to bed, and, after they were asleep, lighting several braziers of charcoal in their chamber and watching the progress of her devilry until her sons were all suffocated—as we read the story in the Courier, she perished with them—she was found sitting at the foot of the bed with her hands clasped, as in prayer—two of the sons had crawled out of bed towards their mother.

Her *reasons*, assigned in writing, were the refusal of her husband to place her daughter at an expensive boarding school while his boys must go to a trade to earn a living.

ERRATUM. In our last number on the first page and third column will be found an unlucky error in the following sentence:

"Our advice is to frame the laws in such a way as to "HOAX," or induce, the rich to circulate their wealth," &c.

When WE wrote it the word was *coax*, but the printer's d—l put an h. for a c.—We have only one consolation, a correspondent has filled a sheet of paper to prove to us that it is not honest to *hoax* the rich out of their wealth! We shall notice his remarks hereafter.

ELECTIONS. We shall endeavor to give our readers as accurate accounts as possible of the elections in the several States during summer and autumn. We cannot vouch for perfect accuracy but we promise perfect impartiality—and a correction of all discovered errors.

In our last we stated that the Whigs in Louisiana had a majority in *both* Houses—it is not so—the Senate consists of nine Democrats and eight Whigs, but in joint ballot the Whigs will have a majority.

THUNDER-STORM IN NEW-YORK. The New-York Tatler gives a particular account of a very severe storm in that city. Several lives were lost in the severe and repeated shocks of lightning—many buildings were struck and much property destroyed. At the commencement of the storm the air was extremely sultry, but these explosions purified it.

AUGUST. We are gratified to learn from numerous towns that our friends are determined to try the methods we have been recommending of improving mowing lands and pastures during this month.—We wish to remind them that this is the month for the purpose, and if any have doubts they can make trial on as small a scale as they choose.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have several communications on hand that will be noticed in order.

"Arno" will perceive by our *erratum* on this page that our meaning in the answer to a Wrentham correspondent in last week's paper was not apprehended—"hoaxing" capitalists to circulate their wealth, has a meaning something different from *coaxing* them to do it.

If that blunder in the press had not occurred we can scarce think that any candid man—as Arno professes to be—would ask such questions as he asks us. We refer our readers to that article in our last number on our first page and third column, for an explanation of our sentiments on the currency, hard times, &c., asking leave to amend one word only as stated above, to read *coaxing* not "hoaxing."

But "Arno" may want farther explanation. He quotes these lines—"As our laws now stand we cannot compel the moneid man to circulate his money—to put it out to use that his tenants may gain other ten." And then he asks us this question—"Would you wish to alter the laws and make the lending of money compulsory?"

We answer, "No." Why do you ask? When the Justice told the thief "*As the laws now stand* you must pay a fine." It never occurred to the thief that the Justice wished to have the laws altered.

When the Judge told the Jury,—"as the law now is no one can slander another with impunity." They did not understand that he wished to alter the law.

Arno asks, "Do the words *money* and *currency* mean the same thing? Is not money a currency for the whole Union, and is it desirable, *when our country was never more full of money* that something else called currency should be substituted for money; or that those who have money should pay the debts of those who have nothing, in order that internal trade may become active and the currency regulated?" We copy this specimen of Arno's letter to let him see how "a candid man" may appear in type. And we ask our readers to review the said article in our last number and determine whether it fairly gave rise to such questions as these.

Our doctrines have uniformly been that property should be protected—that though we have chartered a superabundance of banks, which in different parts of the Union have done much mischief, the legislatures are bound to fulfil their part of their contracts in the charters. That the greatest check to internal trade now is the want of a general *currency*—not wholly metallic, and not limited in its circulation to one or two adjoining States.

We want a *currency* that may *run* through the twenty-six States—not quite so heavy as silver and gold—and not quite so light as some of the State bank paper.

We fancy we have men in this country who could contrive such a currency—that Congress has the constitutional right to provide it—and we are happy to see that in this we agree with the Supreme Court of the United States—with Washington—with Madison—and with Jackson.

☞ *Health and Riches* are both promoted by throwing loam into drains, pig-pens, and under back-houses, so as to neutralize all noxious effluvia, which, at this season in particular, is prejudicial to health. Stagnant pools near a dwelling house should never be tolerated. They poison the air we breathe, and sooner or later destroy the constitution.

☞ In one of our late numbers we stated that the town of Holliston had two meeting-houses. We should have said three. The Universalists have built one recently,—houses of public worship multiply so fast we can scarce keep pace with them.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT. We have at length the finding of the Court Martial on the trial of this officer. After declaring him innocent of several charges brought against him the Court says he was guilty of—

1. Of ordering passed Midshipman Barton, when wounded, to be taken from the Constitution to the Shark.
2. Of the various allegations founded on the acceptance of a service of plate from his crew.
3. Of the various allegations founded on his having imported twenty-three animals on board the Constitution.
4. Of inflicting twenty-four instead of twelve lashes upon three of his crew.
5. Of expending the public stores for his private purposes.

Thirty-four years ago, this day, young Austin, the democrat, was shot down in State street, by Thomas O. Selfridge, a federalist, and the perpetrator of the deed was suffered to escape punishment. [Post.

Thomas O. Selfridge was tried by the Supreme Court in Boston and acquitted by the jury. [Cultivator.

DUEL IN MARYLAND. A correspondent of the Baltimore Courier states that a duel has been fought between Francis Thomas, M. C., and Wm. Price. Thomas was killed, and Price mortally wounded,—a caution to all duellists! "They who take the sword, shall perish by the sword."

COUNTERFEITS. The New York Commercial Advertiser says a spurious bill of 20 dollars on the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati was shown at the office, so well executed as to be likely to impose on the public.

THE SEASON. Our distant readers are informed that we have had a good supply of rain within a few days, and that we intend to trust to a good Providence for more.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION. We understand the Commissioners on the Boundary Question were to meet on Wednesday at Portland. Success to their surveys—let the truth prevail.

WM CARROLL, who killed his wife last June in New York, has been convicted in the Sessions of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

SPECIE. Six boxes of this interesting kind of property broke down in a cart in Philadelphia. It is said the owner *resumed* without delay.

☞ The Post insists that the commerce of Boston has increased during the last ten years, and proves it by the record.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot after relating an account of an affair at Shreveport, La. in which one John Sewell first attempted to kill the sheriff with a bowie knife and afterwards wounded him with one pistol and shot him to death with another, gravely remarks of the murderer, "he certainly is to blame for what he has done: but cool reflection would have checked him had there been time for it."

The citizens seem to have agreed with the writer in thinking that Mr. Sewell was to blame for the little indiscretion of destroying a man's life. They have a mode of punishing such little indiscretions much more speedy in its operation than consists with Northern views of the administration of justice. Sewell was seized, and as they had no jail in the place of the murder, was detained by an armed force of the citizens. "If he attempts to run away," says the letter writer, "*they will shoot him*: if not, after a summary trial, he is, it is said, *to be hung*." [National Ægis.

A LESSON TO POLITICAL SQUABBLERS, was read last week by the Court of Common Pleas of the State of Ohio. Two men of one party, named Thomas Long, and Robert Servant, recently had a street affair at Cincinnati with an individual of the opposite party, named George Driffil, the latter of whom prosecuted the two former for an assault and battery. Each of the defendants was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo solitary confinement for ten days in the county jail, and to be fed on bread and water during said confinement.

SPEEDY TRIAL. An exemplification of the rapidity with which the car of justice moves in this city, was demonstrated on Tuesday week in the Court of General Sessions, in the case of Joseph Jennings and David Ortman, two of the persons concerned in the Kensington riots who were arrested on Monday night, and before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one had received a sentence of seven years, and the other ten years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. [Alexander's (Phil) Messenger.

Murdered by a Girl. A boy, 8 years of age, the only son of J. C. Wilson, of Baltimore, was drowned in a well on the 27th ult near Warrentown, Va. A negro girl living with the family was apprehended, and confessed that she had inveigled the child to the well, to see a bird's nest and pushed him in. The anguish of the parents may be conceived. The wretch was imprisoned.

TEMPERANCE IN LONDON. The different associations in London and its vicinity connected with the Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, recently walked in procession through some of the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis.

By the census of Brunswick, Me., just completed, it appears that the two oldest persons in that town are an *old maid*, and an *old bachelor*, (a brother and sister.)—The former is 92—the latter 90 years of age.

We toast this old lady for her good humor.—Crabbed maids never live so long.

What does—1840—mean? Enlighten us. [Baltimore Sun.

"One, ate, for, nothing," as the landlord said when the loafer went off without paying for his dinner. [Gloucester Telegraph.

Nothing is more odious than the face which smiles abroad, but flashes fury amidst the caresses of a tender wife and children.

The storm on Monday night last, at Bristol, Pa was very terrific; several barns were struck by lightning, and consumed.

A school-master in Texas advertises that he "is prepared to teach the *juvenile undergrowth* of that country how to shoot."

New Orleans, Charleston and the other large cities of the south, have been uncommonly healthy this season.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

HARD. A young married man named James Cole being fined $5 yesterday morning by the Recorder upon the oath of a watchman, charging him with a nuisance in throwing filth into the street, declared to his Honor that he had but *one cent*! in money in the world, and only a four cent loaf at home for his little family.

The above is copied from the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times; and proves the cruelty of inflicting the full penalty of the law, in many cases, for slight offences.—If police officers would oftentimes exercise a little more discretion and humanity, and remonstrate with transgressors, instead of entering a formal complaint against them, they would best subserve the interest of society. [Journal.

Mr John Miller, of Williamson, Wayne Co., was killed in his own yard, a few days since, while milking a cow, by a young bull. The animal ran at him and tossed him in the air with his horns. Then he trampled upon him, and run him thro' and through, literally impaling him, until his body was horribly mutilated, and his bowels torn out. The blood of the poor sufferer running upon the face and neck of the animal, seemed to enrage him more, and the furious beast wreaked his vengeance upon his lifeless remains, long after all resistance had ceased. All this took place in the presence of his wife and children, who could render no assistance until it was all unavailing.

STATISTICS OF TOBACCO. It has been reported by the Committee appointed at the Convention of Tobacco Planters, held in May last at Washington, that there are about one millions five hundred thousands souls engaged in the manufacture and the cultivation of tobacco in the United States, one million of whom are in the States of Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. Allowing the population of all the States to be fifteen millions, then it appears that one tenth of our people are in some way engaged in the tobacco business either as cultivators or manufacturers.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Monday says 'A British police officer fell yesterday from the cliff near the Clifton House, at the Falls, eighty feet into the gulf and struck on some projecting rocks. He arose and crawled up to within ten feet of the top of the precipice, when he fainted and fell again a less distance.—His skull was badly fractured and also his ribs and one shoulder. He is not expected to recover.

HEAVY CHARGES. A gentleman who was at Chicago last spring, says that he knew the case of a farmer who brought in 500 bushels of wheat for which he received five hundred dollars. The cost of transportation was four hundred dollars, and the other hundred dollars was less than the seed cost the poor man. So all his labor went for nothing. A rail road would have changed the result to a good profit. [N. Y. Jour. of Com.

RENOUNCED AGAIN. We understand that M. H. Smith, whose renunciation of Universalism was noticed in our paper a few weeks since, has again become a universalist. As we published his renunciation, it is due to our readers that we inform them of this *last change*; but it must not be expected that we shall notice *all his changes*, as our paper is published only once each week! [Exeter Democrat.

DROWNED. The Claremont Eagle mentions the deaths of two boys in that town, named George Tyler, son of Ephraim Tyler, aged 11 years, and Wallace Smith, aged 14. They went into the water to bathe, and getting suddenly beyond their depth, were drowned. They remained in the water about 15 minutes. After doing all that could be done to restore them, it was found that life was extinct.

THE WAY JOHN BULL PROVIDES FOR HIS POOR. The British bark New-York Packet arrived at quarantine below this port, on Sunday last, with two hundred and fifty passengers, sick and destitute. Many of them, it is stated admitted that they are paupers, and that they were taken from the poor-houses of Great-Britan. Is there no way of shipping back this valuable consignment?

EXPLOIT OF A REVOLUTIONARY HERO. Was married at Mabou Nova Scotia, on the 15th ult., Mr Reuben Young, a life Guard of Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary War, aged 82, to Miss Mary Reineff, aged 25. With the determined spirit of '76 flashing from his eyes, the old hero fearlessly entered, against such odds, the desperate engagement. He means to "fight his battles o'er again."

CHANGES IN THE CABINET. The Norfolk (Va) Beacon says:—"We learn that a letter has been received in town, from Washington, which states that Mr. Poinsett took charge of the Navy Department, on Wednesday, and that Col. Benton would enter immediately on the duties of the War Department, vacated by Mr. Poinsett."

A lad named Purdy, aged 15, in attempting, as boys do, to get on the Railroad train as it was entering Owego from Ithaca, was thrown off, run over and crushed to death in a horrible manner.—He was ground to a pummice. Another boy was drowned the same day in the river at Owego while bathing.

A person advertises in the New York Sun, offering a reward of twenty dollars for a politician of one party who will talk to one of the opposite party half an hour without getting angry. There have been no applicants for the reward as yet.

The amount of English imports from France, per annum, in round numbers, is £1,000,000, while the exports from England to France amount to but $3,000,000.

MUNICIPAL COURT. *Wednesday* ... The following persons were arraigned under indictments for the offences ... to their respective names:—

James Quiniar, for forgery; plead guilty.

Wm. Dixon, for larceny; plead guilty. Case continued to next term.

Jacob Brown, for assault and battery; plead guilty.

Isaac W. Drew, for larceny; plead guilty. Continued.

Hugh McNeil, for assault and battery on a watchman; plead guilty.

Wm. Martin, for assault and battery; Jonas Stratton; plead not guilty.

The number of indictments found by the Grand Jury at this term is unusually small. [Times.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. The General Election for Governor and Members of the State Legislature takes place through the old North State within a few days. In about one fourth of the counties, however, for reasons of local convenience, the election is held on days preceding the day of general election. In 14 counties, for example, the election was held on *Thursday last*, (the 30th of July) and in eleven others the election will be held on *Thursday next*. We shall therefore soon begin to receive county returns, but nothing to enable us to form a correct judgement as to the general result, until after the general election.

Gov. McNutt, the Executive of Mississippi, is said to be one of the largest men in the Union, and a perfect gourmand. We believe this pleasant account of his Excellency from the Snag Boat:

"Gov. McNutt was at the Brandon Springs on the 4th. We learn that the proprietor of the establishment added a barrel of brandy, a dozen turkeys, nine or ten pigs, and fifty-odd chickens, to the stores previously laid in for the celebration, so soon as positive assurances were received that his Excellency would be present on the occasion. A wise measure, yet rather economical for the more than ordinary capacities of our chief magistrate."

THE LATE COLLISION. We learn from the Charleston papers that the recent collision, which resulted in the sinking of the North Carolina, is attributed to the negligence of the mates, who were in charge of both boats, and who did not obey the regulations of the Company for their government. The regular mode laid down for the boats is, to keep to the *right*; but on this occasion, the steamboat North Carolina kept to the left, which, of course, caused the collision.

We learn from a respectable citizen of Littleton that the Baptist Meeting house of that place was burned on Wednesday evening. The light was seen at Charlestown which caused an alarm, and that arose the alarm here. [Post.

An English Protestant paper, in mentioning the conversion of an important Catholic functionary, says, "he renounced the errors of the Roman church, and embraced *those* of Protestantism.

It is stated in the N. Y. Times that Senator Tallmadge has commenced a suit against the Editor of the Washington Globe for a libel, and against the N. Y. Evening Post for its republication, laying damages at $20,000.

A hoary headed horse thief named ... sen Teller, aged 67, stung with remorse, cut his throat at Bergen, near Batavia, N. Y. It was sewn up, but he tore off the bandages and bled to death.

He was not born to be hanged.

Isaac Morris, captain of the schooner Butterfly, taken as a slaver, has been convicted at New York. The conviction for this offence subjects him to a fine of $2000, and imprisonment for two years.

Livingston Palmer, who was condemned to suffer death at Montreal for High Treason, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life by his Excellency Sir George Arthur.

Two African lions, presents from the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States, have arrived at Philadelphia in the brig Russell, Mahon, from Tangier.

Critical Directions. If you wish to write "rite" right, you must write it ... and not write it "wright," nor ... nor "write"--and yet you must write it right.

An Old Steed. The horse which the Prince of Orange rode at the battle of Waterloo, died not long since at the great age of thirty-eight years and seven months.

JOHN SMITH. This eccentric individual has been detected in Philadelphia purloining a package of knives, stealing ... ect, and sent to the lock-up house.

The relatives of the late Stephen Girard are contending the legality of that part of his will, which leaves considerable property to the City of Philadelphia.

A supply of horse radish may also be had in winter by grating it in its season of perfection, and putting it in closely corked bottles, filled with vinegar.

The assessed value of all the real and personal property in Pennsylvania, according to the valuation of the present year, is $246,895,8-6.

Two coal mines and one of copper have been discovered near Constantinople, and machinery to work them has been sent for to England.

The lady of Judge King, of Philadelphia, whose clothes lately caught fire, has since died of the injuries received, very much lamented.

In a single century, *four thousand millions* of human beings appear on the earth—act their busy parts—and sink into its peaceful bosom.

There were three deaths last week by small pox in Nantucket; but we are happy to say there were no new cases at the last accounts.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Shares Eastern Railroad, 96¼ a 93½.
" Eastern Railroad, (N. H.) 93½.
" Boston and Providence Railroad, 92¼ a 92½.
" Boston and Lowell Railroad, 10½ adv.
" Taunton Branch Railroad, 3 a 3½.
" Washington Bank, 90 per sh.
" New England Bank, 3½ per cent adv.
" Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank, 99½ per sh.
" Atlantic Bank, 90 per share.
" State Bank, 57 for 60.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Artemas Hammond to Miss Sarah Bisney.

In Knoxville, Tenn. 14th ult. by Rev. Mr. Penland, James C. Moses, formerly of Exeter, N. H. and of the publishers of the Knoxville Times, to Mrs. ... W. Baker, daughter of Wm. Park, Esq. of K.

In Dover, N. H., Mr. Benj. Chesley, of New Durham, to Miss Jane Holland, of Boston.

In Holden, July 23, by Rev. Mr. Pollard, Mr. Chas. ...lock to Miss Harriet Howe.

In Charlton, by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Lewis Burt, of Sutton, to Miss Matilda Conant of C.

In Mount Holly, Vt., Rev. Alfred Constantine to Miss Mary Fales, formerly of Worcester, and late ...er of the Indians at Marshpee. They are soon to ...s Missionaries to Africa.

In Houston, Texas, in May last, Capt. Josiah Clark of Virginia, to Mrs. Amelia L. Wilson of this State.

DEATHS.

In Chelsea, 31st ult. Mrs. Eliza, wife of Mr. Ed. Bassett, 25. July 31, Stephen Hall, 70.

In Quincy, 24th ult. Geo. A. Thayer, 33.

In Weymouth, Miss Mary Bourne, 75.

In Hubbardston, Mass. 2d inst. Wm. Sidney, only ...f the late Capt. Wm. S. Cook, of Boston, 7 yrs. ...25, Daniel Webster, 2¾ yrs, July 29, Isaac, 10 ...only sons of Daniel Parker.

In Prescott, Persis C., daughter of Roswell Allen,

In Portsmouth, R. I. 17th ult. Hon. Stephen B. Cornell, 68. 19th, Samuel Sherman, Esq. 81.

In Malden, 2d inst. Mr. Asa Tufts, 76.

In Lunenberg, 29th inst. Mr. Thomas Hastings, 25.

In Wilmington, Mass. 26th ult. Jonathan Nichols, He was engaged from first to last in the revolu...

In Holden, Mr. Wm. W. Hartwell, 26, a member of Andover Theological Seminary.

In Portsmouth, 25th ult. after a lingering and distressing illness of ten months, Mary, wife of Capt. ... Goodrich, 43. Within the short space of two ... Capt. G. has been called to part with his wife ...ve children.

In Sutton, July 31, Mr. Peter Dudley, 33

In Sterling, Aug. 3, Col. Stephen Hastings, 69.

In Leicester, July 28, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Sargent, 31.

In Oxford, July 25, Mr. George Nolen, 73.

In Sturbridge, July 2, Benj Roper, formerly of ...ton, 59.

In Templeton, July 28, widow Hannah, relict of Edward Turner who died in the revolutionary ...96.

In Dover, N. H., July 20, Richard Furber Chesley, His death was occasioned by severe burns received by the careless use of fire-balls on the evening of ...h of July.

Whole number of Deaths in this City for the week ending August 1, 43. Males, 23. Females, 20. Stillborn, 4. Causes: Consumption, 4—inflammation of ...in, 1—inflammation of the bowels, 1—dropsy, ...ulity, 1—hooping cough, 3—dysentery, 1—... in the head, 1—bowel complaint, 1—asthma, 1 ... 1—infantile, 4—cholera infantum, 3—lung fever, ...cancer 1—marasmus, 1—scarlet fever, 1—ab..., 1—cholera morbus, 1—dropsy in the chest, 1—small pox, 2—scrofula, 1—jaundice, 1—old age, 2—...elas, 1—child bed, 1—teething, 1—dropsy on the ... 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, August 8.

...—There is no change on the prices of last week, ...out all the receipts have been disposed of; a par... ...rls sold to-day to one of the dealers, at 5½c per ...ts 4¾ a 4½c, do do.

...—But little doing in either description, and ...n a great measure uncertain. A recent import... ...f Newcastle was taken on arrival at $8 50 per ...n, 4 or 6 mos. Two or three cargoes Nova ..., to arrive at about the quoted rates.

...—But few sales have come to our knowledge ...the past week; the stock of all descriptions is ...ly small for the season, and prices are well sus... The principal transactions comprise 400 bags ...mingo, 9 a 9½c; 100 do Cuba, 10c; 125 do Rio, ...00 do Laguira, 10c; old Java, 13½c, 6 mos.—...Rico, fair to prime.

...—The sales of the week have been 2000 light ...Montevideo, at Salem, at 15c; 30 bales salted ...Calcutta, 9½c, 6 mos. A few salted Calcutta ...er rates; 5500 Montevideo arrived a few days ...not yet disposed of.

...—Cargo sales of this article have been made at ...tions.

Molasses—There have been no movements of much ...this week. We noticed in our last report that ...rves had been cleared of distilling qualities, and ...consequence then remained in first hands.—...as been but one arrival since, and in the ab... ...the usual supplies, small lots of distilling have ...ken at an advance of one cent per gall; and the ...go afloat is held at 20c per gall. In retailing ...s, the supply and demand are about equal, and ...except for choice qualities, are without much ...

...sions—An active demand has prevailed through... ...week for nearly all descriptions, and prices are ...pported. The sales Mess Beef have been $14 50 ...er bbl; Mess Pork $14 00 a $14 50, cash, and ...$15 per brl, on credit; Prime 13 00 a $13 50. ...Lard are considerable, at 10 a 10 c, mostly ...er price, and chiefly for exportation. Hams ...sales 10c per lb.

...—There have been several arrivals of Liverpool, ...hich have been sold at $1 87 per hhd, 6 mos. ...hhds Turks Island, $2 62½, 6 mos cr; a cargo ...vista $2 25; 1200 hhds Bone, (Fr.) at sup... ...$2 25, 6 mos cr; a cargo of St. Ubes, afloat, ...unsold at the close of our report.

...r—There has been quite an active demand for ...ptions, and prices have an upward tendency; ...prime Havana Brown we quote 8¼ a 8½; fair to ...a 8½; ordinary, 6½ a 7c per lb. Sales amount ...1200 boxes, 200 do do, white, 9½ a 10½c; and ...Brazil white at 8c per lb. All the hhd Sugars ...een bought up, except one lot of last year's im...; 3 a 400 hhds Porto Rico, 7¼ a 7½c per lb; ...0 do do, old importation, 6¼; 159 hhds New ..., 5½ a 6c per lb. The market closes firm at a ...improvement. The exports from Havana and ...s from 1st January to 30th June, to this port, ...3,311 boxes; same period last year, 12,952 box...

...—Further sales of fleece and pulled have been ...a moderate extent without any improvement in ... There is a fair supply of fleeces in market.—...ock of pulled is small. Low foreign Wool is ...t, and the demand limited.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

...ON, August 8. There has been a fair demand ...article, and prices during the week have sus... ...but little variation. The business done has been ...to supply the wants of the city and country trade. ...s a great scarcity of bakers' flour, and some fa... ...brands have been sold at higher prices. 800 brls ..., sold early in the week, $5 12½; some parcels ...$9 06¼ a 5 12½, and fancy brands $5 25, cash; ...Georgetown, $5 25; 200 do do, bakers', 5 50; ...Baltimore do, bakers' do, 5 75; 200 do Howard ...5 25, for shipping; 700 do Ohio, $5 a 5 12½; ...common do, 4 87½.

...—There have been but few sales during the ...ek, and no material change exists on prices.—...flat Corn, 56½ a 57c; white, 55c do per bushel; ...River Oats, 43 a 46c; Delaware, 37c; a cargo ...bushels sold at 36c per bushel. Rye, no late arri... ...but little in dealers' hands. The Eastern ...s being well supplied, and dealers having ample ...to meet the present demand, the article closes ...improvement on former rates.

NEW YORK, August 5. Since our last report the market has continued in an inactive state, the ... being confined to the parcels unusually required ...y use and Eastern market. The receipts of ... are moderate. For Southern there has been ...e inquiry and we have heard of no sales wor... ...notice. Holders of Georgetown are firm at ... Rye Flour and Corn Meal are without change. The sales of wheat for export to England have ...ge for a few days past, and include 20 000 bushels ...n the Troy millers, (purchased by them some time since in the Western States,) at $1 09 a 1 12½ deliverable here. 2000 bushels Long Island and 1200 do Indiana, via New Orleans $1 00 a 1 06¼ all of good quality, and all for cash. These purchases it is understood are in execution of orders received per British Queen, and establish some advance on former rates.—Northern Rye 59 a 60 cts delivered. Oats, 41 a 42 cts for Northern, 27 a 28 for Southern. Southern Corn sold a 60 cts measure. Northern and Jersey Yellow has sold in lots for distilling at 60 a 61 cts, weight.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4. Flour—Pennsylvania commands $5 25. Grain—Wheat $1 10 a 1 15; Yellow Corn continues at 54 cents; White, 51 a 52. Oats have declined, and sales of old 27 a 28, and new dull at 24 a 25 cts per bushel.

BALTIMORE, July 31. Flour—Both receipts and stock of Howard-street continue light, but sufficiently large for the demand. The article has been exceedingly dull throughout the week, and the sales of good common brands from stores have been generally made at $5 12½ a 5 18¾. One or two parcels, made from new wheat, have been taken at 5 25, and choice lots of old, of favorite brands, occasionally bring the same.—We quote the receipt price at $5. City Mills—Sales about the middle of the week at 5 50; since then we have heard of no transactions. Susquehanna—Sales of fresh ground at 5 25. The inspections of the week comprise 8827 brls and 446 half do, besides 16 brls Rye Flour, and 26 hhds and 150 brls Corn Meal. Grain—Wheats—The sales of new Maryland reds, including parcels to-day, have been at 108 a 113c for fair good to strictly prime qualities. Sales of superior new white Maryland, for family flour, at 115 a 118c; other whites 110 a 114c. We learn of a sale of 2000 bushels prime red at 11c. Corn—Sales of white, at the beginning of the week, at 52 a 53c, and of yellow about the same. On Wednesday, sales of both white and yellow were made at 52c. Yesterday, sales of white were made at 50 a 52, but to-day the price of white has declined, and we quote it at about 50c; market unsettled. Sales of yellow at 52c. A sale of Pennsylvania yellow yesterday at 52c. Rye—Maryland is worth 55c; Pennsylvania 60c. Oats—New Maryland have ranged pretty much at 22 a 23c throughout the week; old Maryland 24 a 25c; Pennsylvania about 26c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Turnips, new, per bunch	6	a	8
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Squashes, Summer, per doz	..	a	12½
Marrow Squashes, per lb	..	a	3
Cauliflowers, each	8	a	10
Brocoli, each	20	a	25
Lettuce, per head	2	a	3
Parsley, per peck	50	a	..
West India Squashes, per lb	2	a	3
Cucumbers, per doz	10	a	12
Tomatoes, per doz	12	a	20
Celery, per root	6	a	12
Peas, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
String Beans, half peck	10	a	12
Green Corn, per doz	10	a	12½

Fruit.

Apples, Southern, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Peaches, Southern, per doz	25	a	37½
Apricots, per doz	..	a	25
Whortleberries, per qt	6	a	8
Raspberries, per qt	31	a	37
Currants, per qt	10	a	..
Cranberries, per bush	2 50	a	3 00
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	..	a	1 00
" Sweet Water, per lb	..	a	75
Pine Apples, each	10	a	20
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	15	a	17
Cheese, new milk, per lb	6	a	7
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	15
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	7	a	9
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	..
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	11	a	12½
Pork, Fresh	10	a	11
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	10½	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	..	a	11
Do Western, per keg	10	a	11
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, per lb	17	a	20
Pigeons, per dozen	1 00	a	1 25
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	12

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	..	a	8 50
Cannel, do do	..	a	10 50
Orrel, do do	..	a	..
Pictou, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	..	a	7 00

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a	6 50
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb.	14	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted	..	a	11
Rio Grande	14	a	14½
St. Salvador	10	a	10½
Maranham	11	a	11½
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia ... none.	..	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	60	a	85

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	2 50
Red Top, bushel	63	a	65
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

WOOL MARKET.

American, common to ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb.	29	a	30
do country do	25	a	27
Baltimore city tannage	26	a	28
do dry hide	22	a	24
New York red, light	20	a	21
do do, middling	20	a	21
do do, overweight	19	a	20
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
white lump	1 00	a	1 12
do do 2d quality	90	a	1 00
do do common	70	a	75

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	70	a	80
Old	80	a	90
Straw	35	a	40

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall.	50	a	53
Northern	..	a	..

HOP MARKET.

First and second sorts, per lb.	46	a	48

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash	2 37	a	2 50

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday August 3. At market 330 Beef Cattle, 95 Stores, 25 Cows and Calves, 2400 Sheep, and 200 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with the prices obtained last week for a like quality: three or four yokes extra at $6 25; first quality, $6; second quality, $5 50 a 5 75; third quality, $4 a 5 25.

Stores—Few purchasers only were at market, consequently sales were only effected at a low rate.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 23, 25, 31, 35, 42 and 46.

Sheep—Lots sold for $1 25, 1 33, 1 42, 1 58, 1 71, 1 92, $2, and 2 37.

Swine—A lot of old at 4 a 4½c, and a lot at 4¼ a 4¾c; a lot of Shoats at 4¾. At retail, 4½ a 7.

NEW YORK, August 3. At market, 1000 head of Beef Cattle, including 200 left over last week, and 2500 Sheep and Lambs.

There was a fair demand for Beef, and 900 head were taken at $6 a 8, averaging $7 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were mostly sold—Sheep at $1 50, $3, and $5; Lambs at $1 25, $3, and $4 each.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3. The following cattle were offered at market. 408 beef in moderate demand; 230 cows and calves; 525 swine, in small request; 1,100 sheep and lambs.

400 beef were sold at 6 to $8 per 100 lbs; 200 cows and calves were sold at the following prices:—Cows and calves at 25 to $35 each; dry at 10 to $17 each; springers at 12 to $29 each. Of sheep and lambs, 1,000 were sold at 1 75 to $4 each for sheep; and lambs at 1 to $2 75 each, according to the quality. Swine sold at 5 to $5 75.

BALTIMORE, August, 3. There was a large number of Beef on the hoof offering in market at the commencement of the week which were held by the drovers at an average of $7 per 100 lbs. But few were purchased by the butchers, and the balance, amounting to 250 a 300 head, were driven to other markets. The sales that were made were at $5 50 for inferior, to 6 50 for good to prime. The supply of Live Hogs has been good, and the demand limited at $5 25 to $5 50 per 100. On the 3d, upwards of 400 head of beef cattle were offered, and 250 sold at an average of $6 for inferior to 6 50 for prime; extreme prices 5 50 to $7, but few sold at either; those remaining over were driven north, and there are now but few in market.

FARMER WANTED.

A MARRIED MAN who is steady, industrious, temperate, and well acquainted with all kinds of FARMING work, and is willing to remove to the State of Ohio and act as head workman on a farm, can hear of a good situation by inquiring at this office.—The best of testimonials as to character &c. will be required. 1 aug 8

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBURNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—

Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

EXHIBITION OF PICTRUES.

BY the Ancient and Modern Masters, at Corinthian Hall, corner of Milk and Federal streets, (entrance in Federal street,) will open June 3d, and continue so for a season of about three months.

W. HAYWARD respectfully apprises the admirers of the Fine Arts, in Boston and its vicinity, that to his collection of Pictures, so favorably received at the Athenæum Gallery, last year, have been added many new and superior works—amongst others, the magnificent chef d'ouvre of DON JUAN, HAIDEE, and LAMBRO, by Dubuffe, the Painter of the Temptation and Expulsion from Eden of Adam and Eve—Size by 12 feet 14.

Single admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.
june6—tf

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty. Ladies about buying Bonnets of any kind, will do well to call before purchasing. tf—ap 4

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

SCYTHES, SCYTHE SNAITHS, RAKES

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of all descriptions. Among these we select this season, they enumerate the following:
Farwell's Patent Cast Steel Scythes,
Farwell's Patent German Steel do.,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Back Scythes,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Scythes,
Taft's Cast Steel do.,
Field's Patent Scythe Snaiths,
Wilder's do. do.,
Lamson's do. do.,
Common Scythe Snaiths,
Hall's Superior Rakes,
Wilder & Eddy's do.,
Root's Superior Quality do.,
Gregory's Rakes, (3 qualities,)
Batterfield's Hay Forks,
Harlow's Patent do. do.,
Harlow's Steel Prong Hoes,
Scythe Rifles, Whetstones, &c. Sickles &c.
Also—Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Straw Cutters, Pratt's Silk Reel, Churns, Grain Cradles, &c. &c. with a full assortment of all kinds of Garden Seeds, Plants, Trees, Bird Seeds, &c. &c.
HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. BURROUGHS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

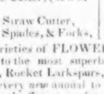
N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

MALDEN DYEHOUSE
OFFICE Corner of COURT & HANOVER ST.
All Kinds of SILK COTTON & WOOLEN garments
DYED and CLEANSED IN THE BEST MANNER
MERINO CASHMERE & ALL OTHER KINDS
of SHAWLS CLEANS'D With The
ORIGINAL FINISH.
also
CLEANSE CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS
& QUILTS, TABLE COVERS &c
In A Superior Style COLOURS WARRANTED.
ALL GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING GOODS.

L. B. Greene, New Bedford; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Wm. Gillis, Nashua; Bernard & Waning, Fall River; Wm. Reed, Taunton; T. J. Whitney, Nantucket; F. H. Burgin, Eastport, Me; Fairbanks & Smith, Provincetown, Cape Cod; J. Winchester, Gloucester; Willard Adams, Waltham; Sherman & Bigelow, Watertown; Enoch Stevens, North Andover; E. Shepherd, Salem; Eddy & Hathaway, South Bridgewater; J. H. Plympton, Newton; G. H. Brown, East Bridgewater; F. L. Dodge, Lowell; J. W. Badger, South Boston; Farwell & Co. Old Cambridge; Abigail Beck, Newburyport; Wm. J. Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jane P. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. H. W. Abbott, S. Andover; E. D. Stratton, Lower Falls, Newton; U. W. Noyes & Co. Woonsocket, R. I.; Patridge & Harding, Medway, Village; H. Caldwell, Ipswich, Mass; R. Godrey, New Bedford & Fairhaven; A. H. Trask & Co. Manchester, Mass.; Leonard Day, Fitchburg. tf—july4

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,



Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true.)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Rohan Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders. Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.
HOVEY & CO.,
7 Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.
may9 y

JOHN LEACH & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.
Also—Winter, Summer and Refined Oil.
No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price. WILLIAM BROWN'S No 1 *Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound, or Mead Syrup*, which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.
May 23—3m

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester
june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by cogs on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the furrow moves on the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnip, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Brewer Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unquestionable. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE. As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for William Brown, Chemist, 481 Washington st. Boston, *two thousand five hundred* pounds of the best of Spanish Sarsaparilla, the greater part is already used up, in manufacturing his celebrated Mead Syrup. I have further orders to prepare more.
PHILIP B. FESSENDEN, West Cambridge, Mass.

No one doubts its superiority, after reading the direction which encloses the bottle. Many notices are omitted.

Dealers throughout the United states can be supplied at the manufacturers prices, by all the wholesale Grocers and Druggist Stores. Families supplied by all the retail West India Good Stores in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth, Newburyport, Providence, Worcester, Newport, New-Bedford, Portland, Springfield: it will keep in all climates, it is well calculated for the Southern market.

A new Beverage. William Brown, 481 Washington, corner of Elliot street, Druggist and Chemist, sells a syrup with an effervescing powder, which makes a very agreeable beverage, particularly for warm weather. The principal ingredient in the beverage is ... water, a small quantity only of the syrup and powder being necessary to give it sprightliness and an agreeable flavor. It is strongly recommended not only as a ... but a healthful drink, and its cheapness and ... give it an additional recommendation. [Boston Daily Advertiser.

Sarsaparilla. William Brown, on the corner of Washington and Elliot streets, has a pure Sarsaparilla Syrup of great strength, which used with the powders he sells with it, forms a delightful foaming draught that may be prepared in an instant. He has great skill in getting up such luxuries. [Boston Trans.

A Pleasant Drink. One of the most agreeable summer drinks is Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound—prepared in Boston, of which Messrs. Lord and Stocker of this city has received a supply and sent us a sample. The press at the North are enthusiastic in its praise, as if it were a new and improved Champagne. If not as relishing it is certainly more wholesome—and has as much brilliancy, if less devil in its sparkling effervescence. Let trial be made of it during the remnant of warm weather. (Charleston, S. C. Mercury.

A new article of drink is manufactured by Wm. Brown's 491 Washington street, called "Sarsaparilla Compound," very pleasant and wholesome for warm weather. (Christian Watchman.

"As a drink," Wm. Brown's Sarsaparilla Compound excels any thing of the kind now in the market.
This pleasant draft revives the soul,
And buoys all drooping spirits up,
And ye that grasp the poisoned bowl,
Now seize the Sarsaparilla cup.

The article is now for sale at every grocery store in Boston and vicinity. For genuine, call for Wm. Brown's Silver Top. It costs about one cent for a half pint tumbler. (Amesbury Courier.

A Second Drink. We have had the pleasure of drawing a cork from the second bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla Mead, and a greater luxury on a hot day we know not of. It delights the palate, cools the stomach, and leaves the head unharmed. Such a drink is economical, pleasant, and healthy, worth more than fifteen gallons of the "critter," or a cart load of quack medicines.—For sale by Royal Whiton. [Gospel Witness, Hingham.

Families can be supplied at all the West India goods stores; none is genuine unless signed by the proprietor, Wm. Brown.

Dealers can be supplied at all the wholesale West India Goods and Druggist Stores in Boston at the Manufacturer's prices. Families can be supplied at most of the Stores in Framingham, Natick, Watertown, Brighton, Cambridge, Dorchester, Roxbury, Medway, Worcester, Leicester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Brookfield. june27—3mo

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being about closing their business, earnestly request all persons indebted to them either by Note or on Book, to call and make settlement immediately, as the Co-partnership now existing between them will be dissolved on the first of September next, and the business closed as soon as possible.—Therefore all those who prefer settling with us will do well to give early attention to this notice, and confer a most particular favor on ROWELL & GLEASON.
Framingham, July 20, 1840. tf—july 25

PLOUGHS.

JUST received and for sale an extensive assortment of Prouty & Mears' Celebrated Centre Draught, Green Sward and other PLOUGHS. Also, expanding CULTIVATORS of the most approved construction.
E. H. WARREN.
Framingham, April 11, 1840. tf ap11

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber would invite the attention of the public to an article he is manufacturing, which is a substitute for Lamp Oil. It gives a brilliant light, equal to that of Gas, and is warranted free from explosion when in lamps, and if spilt on the most delicate carpet will leave no stain. There is no unpleasant smell from the burning lamp, and the instant the blaze is extinguished from the wick, there is no fire or smoke left on it. Price $1 25 per gallon. Sold at No. 4, India wharf, Boston; by SOLON JENKINS, Agent.
june6—tf

SEED PEAS.

10 BBLS Pure Marrowfat Peas, carefully selected for Seed, for sale by GEORGE RICHARDSON & CO., No. 1 Market square, (opposite South side Faneuil Hall. tf—ap 4

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

... this part of the country been engaged in the use and manufacture of the article and their object having been the perfecting of the plough, whenever a new variety has been presented to the public, they have paid particular attention to its operations, noticing its defects and its excellences, that by an acquaintance with what had been effected, that which remained to be done might more readily be attained: their attempts to remedy the defects, unite the advantages, and combine the whole with new and important alterations based on scientific principles, have resulted in the production of the Centre Draught Plough as patented by Prouty & Mears—the peculiarities of which have often been laid before the public, we will now only advert to the manner in which the public have seen fit to notice them in the following order.

1st. The Farmers on first examination, express their approbation by, "that plough looks right" after thorough trial, thus, "it runs light and steady," "holds easy," "goes straight ahead," and "shuts the furrows in completely." "The fact is, it is just what we want!"

2d. A scientific and practical agriculturalist, (to whom the farming community is most deeply indebted for those able and lucid details of his experiments, which enabled them to carry them out to such successful results,) does not hesitate publicly to state that, "on conferring with some of his neighbors, relative to the work of Prouty & Mears's Plough, it is believed, that in ploughing a field of ten acres, the amount of labor saved, added to the amount gained in consequence of the improved tilth, when compared with the work of any other plough, is fully equal to the price of it."

3d. At the County Agricultural Societies' Plough Matches, both in Massachusetts and Maine, whenever they have been met in competition, to them has been awarded the principal premium for excellence of work and ease of draft.

4th. The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association, at their Fair and Exhibition in Boston in 1837, awarded to them as *superior Ploughs*. A DIPLOMA.

5th. The Maine Mechanics Charitable Association at their Fair and Exhibition in Portland in 1838, under severe competition, awarded to them for *best Green Sward Ploughs*, A DIPLOMA.

6th. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society's Committee on Inventions for 1838, awarded to them their offered premium for *Best Improved Plough*,
20 DOLLARS.

7th. The Massachusetts Mechanic Charitable Association at their Exhibition in Boston 1839, awarded to them as "*Superior Ploughs*,"
A MEDAL AND DIPLOMA.

8th. The last and probably the most important and thorough trial to which any ploughs have ever been subjected, was that at Harlem, N. Y. The American Institute of the City of New York, aware of the importance of the Plough, that to a great extent, both here and in Europe, those in use were imperfect in their construction and much expensive power was wasted and the work defectively done, and that in Great Britain it is admitted that the use of imperfect ploughs required the labor of many hundred thousand extra horses; and also that in many parts of our own country, from 25 to 33 per cent. more team was employed to perform an inferior ploughing, than would be required for good work by the use of a plough properly constructed.

The Institute, unable to devise any better mode for producing a reformation in this particular, than by the exhibition of Ploughs and publicly testing them, and by rewarding those who should produce the best; they issued their circulars stating that an exhibition and testing of Ploughs would take place at Harlem on the 5th of September, at 2 o'clock, P. M. That competent and disinterested judges would be appointed to determine the merits of the respective Ploughs—medals and diplomas would be bestowed on the most deserving—that in order to ensure accuracy, a dynamometer would be employed to measure the degree of power required by different ploughs entered for competition; Inventors and manufacturers of Ploughs were invited to exhibit.

At the appointed hour, from 1000 to 2000 of the most substantial citizens of the vicinity had assembled, mostly farmers—ten Ploughs were entered for competition; the lots assigned to each, occupied more than an hour; the precision with which the furrows were cut, and the perfect manner in which the sod was turned ... The process thus commenced ... the trial, which was continued during portions of a second and third day—the rule and gauge to take the width and depth of the furrows and the dynamometer to show the power applied were in constant requisition.

The result was, that the Centre Draught Plough required by far the least application of power and turned ... in the most perfect manner.

They accordingly awarded to Prouty & Mears for their Green sward Plough Sod C. for ease of draught, and excellence of work, the GOLD MEDAL.

D. P. & Co. manufacture 7 sizes of the medium length and 5 sizes of the extra long or Greensward Ploughs on the above principles. Also 3 sizes of the Side Hills, which being constructed on the Centre Draught principle, admits of the application of the ... for forward land, which they now turn in a superior manner for back-furrowing, from levees, mowing hill lands, and working of the highways, they are not surpassed.

Their improved jointed or Folding Harrow, constructed in a new, substantial and economic ... principle called forth the decided approbation of the committee on Farming Tools at the late Mechanics exhibition.

EXTRA POINTS, LAND SIDES and MOULD BOARDS for repairing most ploughs in use, constantly on hand. Expanding Cultivators—Corn and Seed Planters—Winnowing Machines—Cast Steel Spades and Shovels—Manure and Hay Forks—Grain Shovels—Hoes—Scythes and Snaiths—Corn Shellers—Vegetable Cutters—Copper Pumps—Cast Iron do—Friction Rollers for Grindstones—Hubbs and Axles fitted up from 1 to 3 inches, Pipe Boxes and Axles do.
NO. 19 & 20 NORTH MARKET ST. BOSTON.
March 14—tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

BOSTON.

Located at the termination of the Norwich, Worcester, and Western Rail Road, corner of Kingston, Beach and Lincoln Streets.

THE public are respectfully notified that this new and spacious establishment is now open for their accommodation.

This House, erected by the United States Hotel Corporation, is the largest in New England, covers a surface of *thirty thousand square feet*, and contains about *three hundred rooms*, and is in every respect well appointed, every apartment having been fitted up with reference to all modern improvements. A portion of the house is particularly adapted to the accommodation of families. And its peculiar local advantages to gentlemen visiting the city either for business or pleasure, especially those who arrive or depart by the Western Rail Road, are too apparent to require detail. The prices of Board have been established with reference to the exigencies of the times, and the reduced prices of provisions, viz.

For transient boarders at the Gentlemen's Ordinary, $1 25 per day, or $8 per week.

Ladies' Ordinary, $1 50 per day, or $9 per week. And for permanent boarders at reasonable rates with reference to the rooms they occupy.

A regular watch is maintained during the night to protect the House.

Warm and Cold *Baths* always in readiness.

A convenient *Barber's Room* is in the basement story.

Horses and Carriages furnished at short notice.—Also, good standing for horses in the immediate neighborhood.

Porters will be in attendance at the Depot, on the arrival of the Cars.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
R. W. HOLMAN & CO.

R. W. HOLMAN,
ALBERT CLARK,
W. W. WARREN.
Boston, March 28, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of every description, neatly executed at this office, at short notice.

Druggists and Manufacturers Labels in various colors constantly on hand, or printed to order.

All orders for printing of taxbills and town expenses &c., from the different towns will be promptly attended to.
OTIS BREWER.
...ab 21

ROHAN POTATOES.

20 BARRELS ROHAN POTATOES, for sale by David Prouty & Co. 19 & 20 North Market Street, at $5 per barrel. tf—m...

LOOKING GLASSES.

JUST received, a large assortment of Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses, and for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS corner of Union and Ann streets
ap11 tf

LEMON SYRUP LABELS,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

THE HARVESTER'S SONG.

The Gem for 1840 contains a sweet little effusion, which we give now as aptly expressive of the grateful emotions of

THE HARVESTERS.

'Come, daughter, 'tis the hour of noon,
The reapers will expect us soon;
Bring water from the coolest spring,
And I the bread and wine will bring:
Come let us to the fields repair,
Your father now expects us there;
Your brothers, too, and Colin—why
That blush, as if you thought him by?
From rise of sun 'tis theirs to wield
The sickle in the harvest field,
To crown the comforts of our home,
For us their toil; then, daughter, come
To greet them in their hour of rest,
With smile of one they love the best,
For all refreshment seems more [illegible]
When given by affection's hand."
This is [illegible] woman's part,
With smiling face, and loving heart,
And welcoming hand, our cares to greet,
And make our weary labors sweet.

ASSOCIATIONS.

There's not a heart, however rude,
But hath some little flower
To brighten up its solitude,
And scent the evening hour.
There's not a heart, however cast
By grief and sorrow down,
But hath some memory of the past
To love, and call its own.

The Chicago American announces the receipt of some [illegible] "Beautiful Chicago," and [illegible] by presenting only the [illegible]:

'Tis a city [illegible] growing gay,
'Tis [illegible] reality,
Here's Baltimore and Boston too,
New York and Philadelphia.

The [illegible] the States,
[illegible] make the [illegible],
And would it [illegible] at Heaven's gate,
Or [illegible] Chicago!'

BATHING.

It is surprising to observe how negligent we are of many of the greatest benefits of which we might avail ourselves,—merely because they are cheap and simple—within the reach of all. Thousands of dollars are annually squandered in the payment of Doctor's bills, and for nostrums of unprincipled quacks—countless hours of misery dragged out in sickness—those [illegible] of life thrown away, by rejecting the simple practice of Bathing. If the practice were attended with expense and difficulty, it would be published as a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." Then its value would be realized and improved! Yet let us consider, that simple as it is, it is, in fact no less valuable. Every man, we know, cannot afford to furnish a bathing room—to visit his baths daily. But a piece of sponge, and a few yards of crash—the coarser the better—are within the compass of every body's purchase.

If every morning—and when the heat was oppressive, every evening—the whole surface of the body were bathed with a sponge, and the pores of the skin open and aired [illegible] a crash towel, the population of the city and country in which such a custom prevailed, would be remarkable for health, let the climate be what it might. A strength, nerve, and solidity of flesh would be gained by the practice which would set at defiance the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

Thousands of diseases which now haunt our communities would become obsolete. Thirst would not be so much affected, and the temptation to deluge the stomach with fluids would be removed. This practice, by impairing and preventing digestion, is one of the most injurious as well as prevalent, whether the liquids be in the form of alcohol, or plain cold water. A healthy state of the skin would diminish the practice by taking away the inducement.

These facts are invariably supported by the testimony of medical men, and shown by experience. The frequent application of water to all parts of the body cannot then be too much urged on ALL persons who value life and health.

A Death-Bed. A death-bed is a wonderful reasoner; many a proud infidel hath it humbled and refuted with ut a word, who but a short time before would have defied all the ability of man to shake the foundation of his system. All is well, as long as the curtain is up and the puppet show of life goes on; but when the rapid representation draws to a close, and every hope of longer respite is precluded, things will appear in a very different light.—Would to God, I could say, that that great and awful moment were as often distinguished by the dew of repentance, as by the groan of despair. [Dean Kirwin.

London comprises an area of 70 square miles. Every year London is adding to its population a [illegible] city equal to New York. The total population is now 1,950,-000, and by the end of next year it will exceed 2,000,000 [illegible] in ten years a population of 410,000 has been added, which is as much as the [illegible] city in the time of Charles the Second.

A great rise in the value of Railroad stock has taken place in England, during the last six months. This rise on some of the principal roads is as follows: Great Western from 18 per cent discount to 42 per cent premium—London and Birmingham from 50 premium to 99 premium.—The rise [illegible] stock of twenty of these railways during the [illegible] months, amounts to more than forty millions of dollars.

Lithotomy. Dr. Dudley, of Cincinnati, performed an operation at Lexington [illegible] on the person of a gentleman 69 years of age. It was the one hundred and sixty-first operation performed by this gentleman alone, all of which proved successful. The Observer remarks that as a lithotomist he stands with out a rival in this or any foreign country.

BANKS OF CIRCULATION.

In the debate in the Senate on the bill to recharter the District Banks, Mr. Calhoun made the following remarks:

Mr. Calhoun presumed there was no one here opposed to a bill giving to these institutions the power of collecting their debts and winding up their affairs in the easiest possible mode to themselves and their debtors; and he therefore hoped the gentleman from Ohio would consent to let the bill be read a second time. It was just as much in the gentleman's power to arrest the bill at its third reading as now; and he could do so should he fail in getting the amendments he proposed. For himself, he never would agree to extend the charters of suspended banks, but he was perfectly willing to give them every reasonable facility for winding up their affairs. Further, he would not extend the charters of banks of circulation. He believed that they (Congress) were the trustees for preserving the currency established by the Constitution, and that the chartering of banks of circulation would be inconsistent with their duty. There was one of the banks, he understood, that paid specie, and he would be willing to recharter it, provided it was to be a bank of discount, deposite, and exchange only, and not of circulation. He believed it would be more profitable to the banking institutions to conduct their business in this manner, and that it would be a great blessing to the people of this country, when their banking institutions were confined to the business of discounts, deposites, and exchanges, without the power of issuing notes.

Congress rose without passing any law on the subject of the Washington banks—a bill passed the Senate, allowing them to continue for a longer time, provided they resumed specie payments, but it was not taken up in the House.

It seemed to be the calculation of some that Congress was bound to renew the charters of these banks, while they suspended specie payments. We should be sorry to hear that Congress felt itself under any such obligations.

Mr. Calhoun, it may be seen, does not go the whole length with Mr. Benton in regard to banks. He would consent to re-charter, but he would not grant the power of issuing notes. If he would have no constitutional objection to recharter a bank in the District, then could he have any in regard to one for the Union, provided it should have no power to issue notes? We cannot say how far he would go with those who are satisfied we cannot get along with a metallic currency alone.

☞ The following satire on some of the ologies of the day was handed us by the author—it has appeared in a Southern paper.

Whiskerology. A man's character depends on his whiskers. Let the knowing ones prate as they will about craniology, bumpology and all the other *ologies*, the only *true* one is whiskerology. By this I can discover any man's powers of "cultivation"—"polish"—or, in fine, any other faculty.

By this alone was the goat formerly known to be a profound philosopher; and I have no doubt, were the science of whiskerology generally understood, many an "injured" man would receive the homage justly due to sages. I have no doubt this is the way in which some "uncivil" biped first discovered the ladies were by nature the "inferior" sex.

The full, generous whisker is the certain sign of a noble, kind-hearted soul. The diminutive, curly whisker, denotes a suspicious, carping disposition—while no whiskers at all —Oh! heavens! * * * * Infact, by the color, length, size and shape of the whiskers we have an infallible guide to the bent, depth, sagacity or clearness of any man's "mental or physical organization."

Moreover, whiskers are a source of real benefit—they afford topics of conversation to the listless, of remark to the curious, of raillery to the malicious and waggish—they create in the wearer a manly confidence. If you are in a passion, nothing soothes the feelings so effectually as to think of your whiskers—if you are melancholy, nothing will cheer the spirits like a view of your whiskers—if you are in deep meditation, instead of rubbing your forehead, it assists the current of thought much better to stroke your whiskers; and all this too without causing any unpleasant sensations to one's finances, even if they chance to be low.

Whiskers also secure the truly enviable "proprietor" against many inconveniences to which he would otherwise be subject. If any one presumes to jostle you on the sidewalk, you have but to look at him—and if he be not more than mortal, he will instinctively retreat—if any one presumes to be a little impertinent, a single glance will wither the most daring—in short, I cannot help believing the "patriarchs of yore" owed most of their influence to the imposing aspect of their whiskers.

Last, but not least, whiskers are an indisputable passport to the favor and admiration of the ladies—they give an air of the romantic, and irresistibly create a sympathy for the wearer. What would a "soldier" or an "officer" be, on land or on sea, without whiskers? Alas! no greater misfortune can befal a man than to lose his whiskers. Take my purse—my coat—my every thing—if you will only spare my whiskers. * * * * B.

Worth Remembering. To remove a tight stopple from a decanter, phial, &c., wet a cloth with hot water and apply it to the neck of the bottle; the glass will expand, and the neck will be enlarged, so as to allow the stopple to be easily withdrawn.

THE SUB-TREASURY LAW.

As this act of Congress has been much discussed and is supposed to have an important bearing on mercantile transactions we publish the substance of the act in our paper.

For ourselves we are not alarmed at the provisions of this bill. It will cause much inconvenience to mercantile men and to revenue officers—they will soon become tired of it and demand something better. If a merchant must pay his duties in hard money he draws it from the banks—it is then paid out at once to the hungry creditors of the government and circulates back again to the banks. United States officers cannot keep it a day, for it will all be wanted for immediate use. The whole operation of it will be to cause the employment of trucks and tellers to aid in carrying and in counting the money; and by the 14th section each sub-treasurer may have clerks not exceeding ten, and may be allowed additional expenses for services performed.

If money is to be paid out to creditors in Maine or Vermont the treasurer must send it there, or the creditor must come here after it—and it must be carted away—unless the creditor should happen to recollect that it would be silly to cart silver up to Vermont when he wanted to make use of it here.

If the government was not in debt, but had forty millions surplus on hand, it would give them immense power over the banks. But now there is no danger of this, and we shall only be subjected to a very clumsy and inconvenient mode of doing business. As the money is to be solid matter it will not be so easy for a treasurer to run off suddenly with it as with paper; and, farther, for violating this act the treasurers are liable to be reported by the Secretary to the President. See Section 20 and 21.

Sec. 1. Provides that suitable and convenient rooms shall be prepared in the new treasury building now erecting at the seat of government, for the Treasurer of the United States; and the fire proof vaults and safes be constructed for the keeping of public moneys, in the possession and under the immediate control of the Treasurer. These rooms, vaults, and safes are declared to be the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. The vaults and safes of the Mint at Philadelphia, and the Branch Mint at New Orleans, shall be made places of deposite and safe keeping of the public moneys collected at those points. The Treasurers of the Mint and Branch Mint for the time being, to have the custody and care of all the public moneys deposited with them.

Sec. 3. Suitable rooms, vaults and safes to be prepared within the custom-houses in New York and Boston, for the use of receivers-general of public money.

Sec. 4. Offices, with suitable furniture, shall be prepared, at the expense of the United States, for the use of receivers-general in the cities of Charleston, South Carolina, and St. Louis, Missouri.

Sec. 5. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four Officers, to be denominated "Receivers-General of public money," who shall be located as follows: one in New York, one in Boston, one in Charleston and one in Missouri; they shall give bond and security to the United States, and hold their offices for four years.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mint and Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs, all the surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all receivers-general of public moneys, all receivers of public moneys at the land offices, and all postmasters, are required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public moneys collected by them, till the same is ordered by the proper department or officer of government to be transferred or paid out.

Sec. 7. All Sub-Treasurers to give bond and security to the United States, in such form and to such amounts as shall be directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall from time to time, renew, strengthen and increase their bonds, to the satisfaction of the President.

Sec. 8. At as early a day as possible, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall require of the several depositaries hereby constituted, whose official bonds are not otherwise provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them by this act. These bonds to be increased and renewed whenever the Solicitor of the Treasury shall be of the opinion that the safety of the public money requires it.

Sec. 9. All collectors and receivers of public money within the District of Columbia, shall pay over to the Treasurer of the U. S. as frequently as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General may direct, all moneys collected by them, or in their hands; upon the same direction, the collectors and receivers within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans shall pay over the public money to the Treasurers of the Mints; and the collectors and receivers within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers-general, all the public money collected by them. The Secretary or Postmaster General shall direct these payments to be made at least once a week.

Sec. 10. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any Sub-Treasurer to the Treasury at Washington, to the Mint at Philadelphia, to the Branch Mint at New Orleans, or to the offices of the receivers-general; to be there safely kept according to law. He may, also, at his discretion, transfer moneys in the hands of one depositary to another, as the safety of the public money shall seem to him to require. The authority to transfer moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also conferred upon the Postmaster General.

Sec. 11. The moneys in the hands of the depositaries shall be considered as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the U. S. and subject to the draft of the Treasury, or Post Office Department.

Sec. 12. The Secretary shall appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to examine the books, accounts and returns of the different depositaries.

Sec. 13. It is made the duty of each naval officer and surveyor, as a check upon the receivers-general; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office; and of the director and superintendent of each Mint and Branch Mint, as a check upon the Treasurers; to examine, quarterly, or as much oftener as the Secretary may direct, the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the receivers-general, collectors, &c.—and make report of their condition to the Treasury Department.

Sec. 14. Each officer whose duty it is made under this act, to receive, keep and disburse public money, may be allowed additional expenses for services performed, the expenses being first ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, the whole number of clerks employed by any one officer, shall not exceed ten, and the aggregate amount of whose compensation shall not exceed $8,000, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk exceed $800.

Sec. 15. As soon as possible, the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries, and confine the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of public moneys to agents constituted such by the act.

Sec. 16. All persons having moneys to pay to the U. S. may pay the same to either of the different Treasurers, receivers general, or such other person authorized by this act to receive public money, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

Sec. 18. Directs the mode in which officers shall keep their accounts, and declares that if any of them do use or loan, in any way whatever, moneys entrusted to them, every such act shall be adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much money, and declared to be felony, punishable with imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than five years, and fine equal to the amount of money embezzled.

Sec. 18. Until the rooms, vaults, and safes, directed by this act, to be prepared for the use of the several officers, are constructed and got ready, the Secretary shall procure suitable rooms &c. as offices for these officers, at their respective locations.

Sec. 19. From and after the 30th of June, 1840, one fourth of all sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, "shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States;" from and after the 30th of June, 1841, another fourth of all such such moneys shall be so collected; from and after the 30th of June, 1842, one other fourth part of all such moneys shall be so collected; and from and after the 30th of June, 1843, the remaining fourth part of the said moneys, shall also be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day all sums payable to the U. S. "for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also sums due for postage, or otherwise, to the general Post Office Department, *shall be paid in gold and silver only*."

Sec. 20. From and after the 30th of June, 1843, every disbursing officer or agent of the Government of the U. S. shall make payments in gold and silver coin *only*; and every officer or agent who shall neglect, evade, or violate, the provisions of this and the last preceding section, shall be immediately reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President, and also to Congress.

Sec. 21. Every officer or agent of the government is prohibited from making an exchange of funds, other than an exchange for gold and silver, and where drafts are furnished to the officer or agent he shall present them for payment, and make his payments in the same kind of currency received for the drafts. He is bound to use the means in his hands to "accommodate the public service and promote the circulations of a metalic currency." Officers who violate the provisions of this section are to be reported to the President, who may remove, or restore such officer to his trust, as to him (the President) may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. It shall be unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue or continue in force, any general order, which shall create a difference in the funds received from the different branches of the revenue.

Sec. 23. The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time within which all drafts shall be presented for payment, and in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper; and in all his regulations he shall guard, as far as possible, against the drafts being in circulation, as a paper-currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. The receiver-general at New York to receive an annual salary of $4,000; the receiver-general at Boston, $2,500; the receiver-general at Charleston $2,500; the receiver-deneral at St. Louis, $2,500; and the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, in addition to his present salary, $500; the treasurer at the Branch Mint in New Orleans, in addition to his present salary, $1000. These salaries are to be paid quarterly, and the officers prohibited from charging for any extra services, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 25. The Treasurer of the U. S. is authorised to receive at the Treasury and such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, and the receipts given by him shall be receivable for public lands at any public or private sale; but they shall not be negotiable or transferable, but in all cases, must be presented in payment for land by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. Appropriates ten thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury in the erection of offices, vaults, safes, &c. for the receivers-general at Charleston and St. Louis.

Sec. 27. Provides that a sufficient sum of money to defray all expenses authorised by this act, shall be drawn from the Treasury. And the 28th sec. repeals all acts that come in conflict with the provisions of this act.

CURE OF A HYPOCHONDRIAC.

"Now, my dear,' said Mrs. Woodsum, faintly to her husband, "the time has come at last. I feel that I am on my death-bed, and have but a short time to stay with you. But I hope we shall be resigned to the will of Heaven. These things are undoubtedly all for the best—and I would go cheerfully, if it was not for my anxiety about you and the children. Now don't you think, my dear," she continued with increasing tenderness, "don't you think it would be best for you to be married again to some kind, good woman that would be a mother to our dear little ones, and make your home pleasant for all of you?"

She paused and seemed to look earnestly in his face for an answer.

"Well, I've sometimes thought of late, it might be best," said Mr. Woodsum, with a very solemn air.

"Then you have been thinking about it," said Mrs. Woodsum, with a slight contraction of the muscles of the face.

"Why, yes," said Mr. Woodsum, "I have sometimes thought about it since you have had spells of being so very sick.—It makes me feel dreadfully to think of it, but I don't know but it might be a matter of duty."

"Well, I do think it would," said Mrs. Woodsum, "if you can only get the right sort of a person. Every thing depends upon that, my dear, and I hope that you will be very particular about who you get, very."

"I certainly shall," said Mr Woodsum;—dont give yourself any uneasiness about that, my dear, for I assure you I shall be very particular. The person I shall probably have, is one of the kindest and best tempered women in the world."

"But have you been thinking of any one in particular, my dear?" said Mrs. Woodsum.

There is one, that I have thought of for a long time past, I should probably marry, if it should be the will of providence to take you from us.'

"And pray, Mr. Woodsum, who can it be?" said the wife, with expression, a little more of earth than heaven returning to her eye. "Who is it, Mr. Woodsum? You have not named it to her have you?"

"Oh, by no means," said Mr. Woodsum, "but my dear, we had better drop the subject; it agitates you too much."

"But, Mr. Woodsum, you must tell me who it is; I could never die in peace till you do."

"It is a subject too painful to talk about," said Mr. Woodsum, "and it don't appear to me best to call any names."

"But, I insist upon it," said Mrs Woodsum, who had by this time raised herself up with great earnestness, and leaning upon her elbow, while her searching glance was reading every muscle in her husband's face. "Mr. Woodsum, I insist upon it.

"Well then," said Mr. Woodsum, with a sigh; "If you do insist upon it, my dear—I have thought that if it should be the will of Providence to take you from us to be here no more, I have thought I should marry for my second wife, Hannah Lovejoy."

An earthly fire at once flashed from Mrs. Woodsum's eyes—she leaped from her bed like a cat; walked across the room and seated herself in a chair.

"What!" she exclaimed in a trembling voice, almost choked with agitation; "what! marry that sleepy slut of a Hannah Lovejoy! Mr. Woodsum, that is too much for flesh and blood to bear—I can't endure that nor I won't! Hannah Lovejoy to be the mother of my children! No! that's what never shall be. So you may go to your ploughing, Mr Woodsum, and set your heart at rest. Susan," she continued, turning to one of the girls, "make up more fire under that dinner pot!"

Mr. Woodsum went to the field, and pursued his work, and when he returned at the dinner hour, he found the family dinner well prepared, and his wife prepared to do the honors of the table.—Mrs. Woodsum's health from that day continued to improve, and she was never afterwards visited by the terrible affliction of the hypocondriac.

Power of Machinery. It is calculated that two hundred human arms with machines now manufacture as much cotton as twenty millions of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago. It is further calculated that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced by British workmen, with the aid of machines, is so great that it would require without that aid, *four hundred millions of workmen!*

Croup. Cut onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar, when the sugar is dissolved, a teaspoonful of the syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady, should be known to all having the care of small children.

[Correspondence of the Weekly Review.]

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

Rome, June 10th, 1840.

I have been hurried over creation with such rapidity since I left America, that I have not attempted to write a line, until I should arrive at some place where I could remain long enough to collect my scattered thoughts.

I will commence with a few little preliminary sketches and incidents, before coming to the grand Metropolis, Rome.

After a delightful journey through France, we arrived at Nice, on the Mediteranean. But stop; I must not forget to mention a most *horrible* accident that occurred, while sailing down the Rhone.—We were on board the steamer at a very early hour, and many of the passengers were quietly "*snoozing*," in the cabin, among whom, was myself. Suddenly we heard a tremendous crash, and the next moment, every body was standing straight up in the middle of the floor, without knowing the "why or wherefore." I was on deck in a twinkling. What was the matter? we had come in contact with another steamer; and the "consekence of the manoover" was, that the wheel house was completely torn off, and I believe, the other boat was no less injured—don't laugh, for it was so near a blow up, there was no joke in it. I've cursed the French Steamers ever since,—but to return to Nice, beautiful Nice!

This certainly is a most delightful place. Our habitation overlooked the broad Mediterranean, with nothing intervening but luxuriant groves of oranges and citrons interspersed with figs. Many a time have I wandered along the shores, that bound these blue waters, to gaze upon the setting sun. Such a scene can hardly be realized by those, who have looked upon an Italian sunset, much less has imagination power to conceive it. We remained there ten days; and five days after were in Naples. Here is food for the poet.

Among the many excursions that most excited my classical interest, was the one to Pompeii, Herculaneum, Mount Vesuvius, and the Tomb of Virgil.

Distress in Ireland. The news from all parts of Ireland is threatening and horrible, while all eyes are turned towards China, poor Ireland is forgotten—her population are in much worse condition than ever. Serious riots, terminating in loss of life, have taken place within a few days, and yet the London papers say very little about them, abridging the accounts published in the Irish papers, or turning off the whole subject in a short paragraph—this may be policy on their part, but the starving Irish will be heard sooner or later—their cries and groans must reach the ears of this government and if something be not done for their immediate relief, scenes similar to those recently enacted in Limerick and its neighborhood will spread over the whole of wretched Ireland. Bayonets and balls will not keep back men, women and children who are made desperate and dangerous by hunger. A mob of five thousand persons collected in Limerick to obtain by force articles of food, and were not dispersed till they had done serious damage and carried off large quantities of grain and potatoes. In the south of Ireland we have authenticated accounts of persons actually dropping down dead by the road side for the want of food! Such a state of distress cannot continue, for there is bread enough and to spare in this country, and the rich must keep the poor from such a terrible death as starvation or Heaven's curse will fall upon them.

Apportionment of the Senate. The following is the apportionment of the Senate, as fixed by the Governor and Council, according to the new Census:

Middlesex,	105,451	6	S[illegible]
Essex,	94,748	5	do
Worcester,	93,462	5	do
Suffolk,	86,161	5	do
Bristol,	59,774	3	do
Norfolk,	50,804	3	do
Plymouth,	46,786	2	do
Berkshire,	40,882	2	do
Hampden,	37,759	2	do
Barnstable,	31,662	2	do
Hampshire,	30,392	2	do
Franklin,	28,759	2	do
Dukes and Nantucket,	13,372	1	do
Total,	718,592	40	

This apportionment is no doubt made as equal as possible, but we do not see as much is gained on the score of equality by the population basis, over the property basis. It will be seen by the new apportionment that Franklin has one Senator to 14,319 and Barnstable one to 15,831 inhabitants, while Plymouth has only one to 23,392 inhabitants. Middlesex has one to 17,408 inhabitants, Essex one to 18,949, Suffolk one to 17,232, Bristol one to 19,924, Norfolk one to 16,9[illegible], Berkshire one to 20,441. [Lowell Journal.

Steam Navigation. The Belgian Legislature has passed a bill to grant annually to a company, during fourteen years, a subvention of four hundred thousand francs, (about eighty thousand dollars) for the establishment of a line of steamers between Belgium and the United States.

That Government is now finishing the railroad which will run from Ostend to Cologne, on the Rhine, and afford the most direct communication between Germany and America.

Belgium is the first country on the continent of Europe, that has set the example of a complete system of railroads, which very soon will cover the whole kingdom.

The exertions made by the Belgian Government for the encouragement of commerce and industry are wonderful, and every year the statistics of them are published in a great folio, of which the first four volumes have been presented to the Library of Congress. [Globe.

Anthracite Iron. At the works of Messrs. Reves and Whitaker, at Phoenixville, Pa., the process is accomplished of making nails from the ore in the short space of 24 hours, since the introduction of anthracite coal for fuel into their furnace.